BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1859. NO. 22.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less, first insertion,.....$1 00
One square, 1 month,..... 10 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 15 00
Do. do. 3 do..... 20 00
Do. do. 6 months without change,..... 30 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....and 25 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....and 40 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do.....renewed weekly,.....10 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....15 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 50 cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Columbus and Robeson.

☞ Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.

Address, WHITEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1859. 19-6t*.

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.
W. M. LAPSLEY,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING PURCHASES IN New York of any articles, large or small, of use or luxury, from a Book to a Steam Engine, a Shawl to a Carpet, can have their orders filled promptly, and goods sent as directed at 5 per cent commission charged.

☞ Refers to G. L. Sampson, Cashier Long Island Bank; Messrs. Jno. Jewett & Sons, Hastings, Plimpton & Co., New York; J. D. Dameron, New Orleans.
Dec. 31, 1858. 18-8w

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

GREAT BARGAINS AT LONG CREEK.

THE OLD FIRM OF BLUMENTHAL & BRO. is now dissolved. I hereby offer my entire stock of GOODS at cost for cash, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c. Thanking my former customers for past and liberal patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Anybody wishing to purchase the whole stock on reasonable terms, will do well by calling to see me.
SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL.
January 1st, 1859. 19-4t*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon

HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.

Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Last Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Rewards.

$50,000 REWARD.

The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

DUANE RULISON,

Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.

$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Will be distributed with every **1000 BOOKS.**

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.

For full particulars address,
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m

LOST—$10 REWARD.

ON THE CARS YESTERDAY EVENING between Burgaw Station and Wilmington, or between the Passenger Depot and the Rock Spring Hotel, a common sized, black clasped Pocket Book, much worn, in which was $30 in cash and one Note of $47 on Noah Lanier, with a credit of $26 80. Also, one note against Peter Padrick, Jesse Meeks and —— Padrick, for forty dollars; date not recollected—payable to Lott W. Tippett. All persons are forewarned from trading for said papers, and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and its contents to me. THOMAS LEE.
Dec. 11. 82-1w—17-6w*

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inex haustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, his DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, either separately or with his *PLANTATION* and improvements. The dwelling is large and commodious, and although located upon the Plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Plantation consists of *ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,* situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. A large portion of this land is cleared, and the balance well timbered, and can be easily cleared and drained.

He will also either sell or rent 1,700 *ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND,* with the trees mostly boxed. This Land is situated very favorably on the New River.

His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other small places will be rented out. Purchasers can be supplied with the necessary articles on the premises.

All the above LANDS are situated on New River, and from the late improvements in the River, it now abounds in the most choice luxuries of the table—Fish, Oysters, Wild Ducks, &c., of the most choice quality, all of which are furnished in the greatest abundance, making a residence contiguous most desirable.

The above property will be exchanged for young Negroes, or sold on a credit, or for cash, as may best suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to G. J. WARD,
Nov. 23-13-tf. Jacksonville, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell on time, on the first Monday in January next, if not previously disposrd of, in the town of Jacksonville, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, built expressly for a Tavern, with all necessary out buildings, and every thing new and neat about the premises. Also, one Still Yard with all necessary buildings on said Lot, it is immediately on the river.

Sold with the above conditions.

G. J. WARD,
R. G. WARD.
Nov. 26th, 1858 13-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of it, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OF CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,342, for ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company, for a renewal of the same in the name of Edward Love.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Attorney for
J. Q. CROMARTIE.
Jan. 11, 1859. 20—6w*

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER,*" prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LET TO CONTRACT, ON the 5th of February next, the building of a CHURCH at Black River Chapel, New Hanover county. Specifications will be made known on the same day.

G. W. BANNERMAN,
JAMES KERR,
JAMES MURPHY, } Committee.
January 1st, 1859. 19-4t

STOVES AND GRATES,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a raw, tasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 8 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

Official Notices.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, made at December Term, 1858, I will sell at Leasburg, in the county aforesaid, on the 31st inst., to the highest bidder, A HOUSE AND LOT in the town of South Washington, formerly the property of the late Dr. Joseph Barker. Terms—Six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.
SAM'L. R. BUNTING,
Administrator *De bonis Non.*
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 7th, 1859. 105-2t—21-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

Richard Page, } Court of Pleas and Quarter
vs. } Sessions,
John Page; } November Term 1858.
ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Page, is a non-resident of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Jan. 14th, 1859. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 20-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1858.

Christopher McD. Humphrey, Susan Jane Henderson, Lewis E. Humphrey, John B. Humphrey, David J. Humphrey, Sarah A. Humphrey and Elizabeth J. Humphrey, } Contested Will.
vs.
Lewis B. Humphrey, Executor of Lewis Humphrey, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Bazel H. Humphrey, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Humphrey, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks consecutively, notifying the said Bazel H. Humphrey personally to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and become a party thereto, or the Court will proceed to hear the case without respect to him.
Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Jan. 7, 1859. [19 6t—Pr. fee $5 62]

IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.

The Administratix of John Readmon, } Bill to Marshal Assets
vs. } and for Partition.
Henry Hardy, et. al.

IT APPEARING by my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.
JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.
Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

Schools.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 13th of January, and continue 24 weeks. With a full corps of Teachers and all necessary appliances, this school offers superior advantages to persons wishing to give their daughters a thorough classical and ornamental education.—For circulars address the President.
REV. D. B. BRUTON, Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1859. 20-3t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or
H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
AND
WILSON MALE ACADEMY.
WILSON, N. C.

Superintended by Mr. & Mrs. RICHARDSON, *in the Seminary,*
AND BY
Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. MARSHALL *in the Academy, aided by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.*

THESE SCHOOLS WILL BE RE-OPENED FOR THE ADmission of Pupils on the 10th of January, 1859.
Promptness solicited.

No change of Teachers, Terms, or of the *anti-sectarian basis* on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School Rooms and Boarding Houses separate. Board from $8 to $10 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $30 00 per session of Five months.

Circulars containing the *plans* of the *Schools* in full, sent upon application. Address
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools, or
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Financial Agent.
December 24th, 1858. 17-tiFeb

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

TWO THOUSAND BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES.

1,000 BBLS. PINK-EYES—RED SKINS;
1,000 do. Yellow Pink-Eyes.
In store and for sale, at $3 per barrel, by
KEITH & FLANNER.
Jan. 11, 1859. 107-d6t-20-w1m

Further Details by the Steamship City of Washington.

The steamship City of Washington arrived at New York on the morning of the 19th, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Italian affairs were more threatening.

At the New Year's levee of the Emperor Napoleon he made a menacing remark to the Austrian minister, which attracted great attention and produced considerable sensation. The Emperor's words were as follows:

"I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were; but I request you to tell the Emperor my personal feelings for him have not changed."

The emphatic tone of the Emperor, and the animated gesture with which he accompanied his remark, attracted the attention of the assembled diplomatic corps.

The Bourse was closed till the 3d, but on the opening on Monday quite a panic prevailed, the decline in the funds being fully one per cent. On the 4th the Bourse continued depressed, and again the funds were rather lower.

The London Exchange sympathized with the Paris Bourse, and the decline at one time was nearly ⅛ per cent.

The money market also closed flat at Vienna, where, also, a panic prevailed, under a rumor that Austria would send troops to Belgrade.

Italy is still in an unsettled state, particularly Lombardy. The news from all parts is pregnant with alarm, and the steps which have been taken in Lombardy are almost tantamount to a state of siege.

The Spanish Ministry have declared that Spain will never sell the island of Cuba, and have protested against the insulting hypothesis to the country implied in the President's message.

Count Olozaga introduced a motion supporting the ministerial declaration, and it was unanimously approved.

Spain has obtained all satisfaction from Mexico for the Tampico affair.

There were rumors of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy at Caracore. Numerous arrests had been made.

All was quiet at Serria.

The Bombay mail of December 9th had reached England, but the news was unimportant. A large army of rebels had been defeated by the commander in chief.—The amnesty was slowly but surely thinning the ranks of the rebels, giving promise of any early peace.

THE LATEST—*London, Wednesday.*—Consols yesterday morning opened at the closing prices of Thursday, and showed some tendency towards improvement, but the quotations from Paris checked the feeling and the market closed heavy. Money is active.

The Times' leading article says: "Continental excitement, respecting the Italian question has reached a crisis, and unless efficacious means of privation be adopted a collision will occur between Sardina and Austria. The French government have allowed the latter to invoke its assistance, and Austria does not recognize the French as an Italian power; hence the bad feeling between them."

The Outstanding Claims of Citizens of the United States against Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President replied to-day to the resolution passed during the last session, calling for a summary of all of the outstanding claims by citizens of the United States against foreign Governments. The document is one of immense length, of which it is impossible to give anything like a full synopsis.

The amounts most important, however, are the following:

Capt. Wm. Webster claims of the British government over six and a half millions of dollars.

Two individuals have claims against Russia amounting to four hundred thousand dollars.

One against France of fifteen millions of francs.

A long list against Spain, three of which amount to a million and a quarter of dollars; and there are eighty cases for losses caused by the repeal of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1859.

Valuable Documents.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Edward Cantwell, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House Commons, for the proof sheets of Commodore Wilkes' Report, together with the special message of Gov. Ellis, in which he commends the works in progress for the development of the mineral regions, to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The late hour which the first proof sheets sent were received here, renders it impossible to do more than refer to these documents in this issue. We shall lay the Message and Report before our readers in next Friday's paper.

We are also indebted to Mr. Cantwell for a copy of the Revenue Bill, as reprinted and reported for third reading in the House of Commons. It is amended so as to exempt articles, the growth or manufacture of the State, from the half of one per cent. tax. It also imposes a tax of *ten cents* per gallon upon liquors brought into the State; also *ten cents* per bottle. *No* tax on distillation. It looks a little queer to erect whiskey-making into the pet interest of the State.

Anticipated Difficulties in Europe.

The news by the last arrivals from Europe, indicating an uneasy feeling in Italy, and conveying the intelligence that Louis Napoleon had used unfriendly expressions to the Austrian Minister, at an Imperial levee recently held, has been made the ground work of considerable comment by the press of this country, some looking forward to almost immediate hostilites, and others regarding such contingency as only less remote than it had been at the season of the utmost quiet and security. Now we must confess that the sensitiveness of the exchange, both at Paris and Vienna, gives a coloring of probability at least to the "rumours of war" arising out of the circumstances alluded to. The kings of finance watch, with a keen eye, the various turns of national affairs, especially in those cases where their own interests are involved, and the occurrence of a general European war would be precisely one of the cases in point, as, by deranging trade and increasing expenditure, it would seriously impair the security for the payment of the several national debts, or the interest on the same. Therefore it is that we look to the stock-exchange as the barometer whose fall indicates the coming storm. There are some indications of the kind, but none that can be relied upon. The thing may blow over, and the chances are ten to one that it will. There are some reasons why Louis Napoleon might look to Italy as a field for the employment of his armies. The traditions of his uncle point in that direction, and his own interference with Rome, even while President of the Republic, shows that he has not at been any time wholly forgetful of the Italian tendencies of French arms from the days of Charlemagne to those of Napoleon the Great. Indeed Italy, even more than Belgium, has been the battle-ground of Europe, and the names of her battle-fields are familiar to every student of history.

France is in a state of perfect preparation. A gentleman upon whose judgment, assisted as it has been by the best facilities for personal observation, we place the highest value, recently spoke to us of the high discipline of the French troops;—he said they were well fed, well clothed, well armed and well cared for, and devotedly attached to the Emperor, this devotion being shared by the very ablest generals, in every branch of the service. Louis Napoleon is really the choice of France, and could not be seriously affected save by some act that would entail social misery and suffering upon the populace. So far, under the present empire, the material, industrial prosperity of France has been unprecedented. A war with Austria might give occupation to the effervescence of the French character without seriously interfering with trade or industry. Not so a war with England or the United States—especially the latter, which could not but give a severe check to the labor of France, causing great suffering from the want of employment, and endangering the Government itself. The cry of bread or blood is a fearful one anywhere—a desperate one in France. Against Frenchmen so excited and so suffering, the army would not act—it never has acted, although it has sometimes been brought in collision with the people under other circumstances. For these reasons the chance of Louis Napoleon's going to war with the United States is next to nothing—he can't afford it—he *can* afford to go to war with Austria, and therefore it is not unlikely that he *may*.

The Census of 1860.

As the time approaches for the taking of another Census of the United States, it is to be hoped that public opinion will be aroused to demand something better and more efficient than the Census of 1850, and above all, some system of arranging and collating the returns by which they, in their full details, may be published in a reasonable time, something less than ten years for instance. Why, it is only now that the manufacturing statistics of 1850 have appeared. Such interminable delays would not be submitted to if peoples' attention was really directed to the subject. It would be imperatively demanded of Congress that some plan should be adopted and enforced whereby the public business should be done, and not kept undone. Statistics kept back for eight or ten years in this country, are simply historical documents, they hardly belong to the present time. And even as historical documents, any affair that requires so many years to doctor up, can hardly be supposed to possess any authority. "They do these things better in France," aye, and in England too. Their enumerations are made promptly—the results are promptly reduced to order and schedulized, and the public mind is not kept in ignorance. If we can't get all the information attempted to be got by the Census of 1850, let us then get what we really can, and attempt nothing more, and not again present such a spectacle as the publication of Census Statistics of 1850 away in 1859. All that is to be published ought to be published within twelve months from the first June, 1860, at the furthest.

PRECISELY SO.—There never was but one thing on the earth, above the earth, or under the earth, that the Virginians do not lay claim to, as existing in greater perfection in their own State than in any other region in the habitable globe. The single article in which Virginia is deficient is a *second* family. It has no such "institution." It confines itself to the propagation of *first* families exclusively.

Whether the thing sought be a terminal point for the trips of the Great Eastern, a site for a national foundry and work shops, or statesmen to fill all the offices at home and all the missions abroad, Virginia is on hand —*semper paratus*. There are something less than one hundred locations in Virginia contending for the honors and emoluments likely to accrue to the point selected as a location for the establishment of a national foundry and workshops. The latest thing of the kind we see in the Richmond Enquirer of the 26th over the signature of Mr. S. H. DeBow, who, of course, proves to his own satisfaction that Richmond, Va., is the point specially predestinated and designed by nature as a site for a national foundry. Mr. DeBow devotes a long column to article number one of this series. What else he will claim is impossible to say. "Old Virginny never tire" asking, and loses nothing by over-modesty.

☞ The new ten million loan for which bids were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been taken at an average of two and five-eighths per cent. The rate of interest is five per cent per annum.

N. C. STOCKS.—A sale in New York of N. Carolina 6 per cent. stock was made on Monday at 98; Virginia 96⅞; Tennessee 91⅞; Missouri 96 1-2.

☞ Spain feels insulted, and Marshall O'Donnell declares that the Government will demand satisfaction for the insult contained in the proposition of the President's Message to purchase Cuba. General O'Donnell made his fortune as Captain General, and goes for holding on.

☞ The *Pee Dee Herald*, published at Cheraw, S. C., has been changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly, and the first number of the new series is before us; it will no doubt be better able to meet the business requirements of its patrons than formerly.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, Monday, Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to cede the jurisdiction to the United States, in the purchase of sites for light-houses and beacons on the line of the Chesapeake and Albermarle Canal.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was taken up, being the special order. Mr. Bledsoe's amendment, relative to the interest of the bonds, was reconsidered and rejected. The bill then passed its second reading, amended only by the substitute, by a vote of 23 to 16.

The bill providing for the election of the Chief Justice by a joint vote of the General Assembly was rejected—29 to 8.

The bill to provide for special terms of Duplin county Court passed its second and third readings.

The bill to create and establish Courts of Common Pleas was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the better regulation of the banks of the State was rejected.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day, Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to incorporate the Old Topsail Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Badham, a bill to extend further aid to the Chesapeake and Albermarle Canal Company.

A number of engrossed bills were sent in from the Senate, among them, a bill for the better regulation of pilotage.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury, was taken up, discussed and passed its third reading.

The bill to aid the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road. Mr. Ward introduced an amendment, that the Road shall be extended to Beaufort at some future day.—Rejected. The bill then passed by the following vote:

AYE—Messrs. Baird, Barbee, Benbury, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bryson, Burns, Byrd, Caldwell, of Burke, Costner, Craven, Dickson, Dockery, Eller, Fagg, Faison, Fleming, Gaither, of Davie, Gentry, Green, of Chatham, Hall, of Rowan, Harrington, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Hutchins, Jones, of Orange, Kerr, Kirby, Leffers, Long, Love, McKay, Martin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of New Hanover, Morehead, Purdie, Reeves, Ripley, Shaw, Simpson, Stanford, Taylor, Thornburg, Waddill, Walker, Washburne, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams, Woodfin—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Chambers, Clapp, Cox, of Pitt, Dancy, Dula, Fries, Gaither, of Iredell, Gardener, Gatling, Green, of Franklin, Hargrove, Henry, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hill, of Stokes, Lewis, McCotter, Masten, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Outlaw, Pritchard, Roney, Sanders, Sherrill, Simonton, Smallwood, Smith, Speer, Speight, Stephens, Tomlinson, Wallace, Walser, Ward, Whitfield, Windley—44.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Baxter, Brummell, Bryan, of Craven, Cox, of Jones, Dargan, Dortch, Faribault, Farrow, Ferebee, Foy, Jones, of Craven, Leak, Lyon, Meares, Mordecai, Norwood, Ransom, Reagan, Scales, Sparrow, Thompson—21.

PAIRED OFF—Mr. Bullock with Mr. Drake, Mr. Hall, of Warren, with Mr. Moore, of Martin—4.

The bill to establish the 8th Judicial Court was taken up and discussed for a short time. It was then rejected by yeas 23, nays 77.

The following bills passed their 2d readings:

A bill to change the time of holding the Supreme Court at Raleigh to 2d Monday in December.

A bill to icnorporate the Brigham Coal Mining Company.

A bill to punish more severely selling liquor to slaves.

A bill concerning disabilities mentioned in Revised Code.

A bill the more effectually to prevent the escape of slaves.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

SENATE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a commission to examine the works on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State will come up to-morrow.

Nothing more of importance was done, the entire session being devoted to the bill to open the Yadkin and Pedee rivers to the passage of fish. Passed its second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night a number of private bills, of no importance to your end of the State, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company was taken up and discussed. Rejected—yeas, 43; nays, 53.

A motion to print the bill to aid the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad was rejected.

To-day, a bill for the better regulation of the guaging of turpentine was introduced by Mr. Bryan, of your county. The Revenue Bill was soon taken up on its third reading, and discussed for the rest of the session.—Mr. Ward spoke at some length against the bill and the system of valuation.

RALEIGH, Wednesday Jan. 26th, 1859.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced: to extend the corporate limits of the town of Swansboro'; to revive the Act of 1854–'55, to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat Company.

The bill relative to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was taken up. The substitute of the Committee was adopted by a decisive vote. A motion to postpone the bill was rejected by a vote of 31 to 14.

The bill was then defeated by a vote of 26 to 17, as follows:

For the Bill.—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Cherry, Edney, Gilmore, Houston, Humphrey, McDonald, Mills, Pitchford, Pool, Speight, Straughan, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker, and Worth.—17.

Against it.—Messrs. Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Davis, Dobson, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Taylor, Turner, Walkup and Williams.—26.

The bill to extend the Charter of the Bank of the State for six years was under discussion, without material amendment, up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night a great portion of the time was taken up in discussing a bill concerning fisheries in Albemarle and other Sounds. It was referred to a select committee of all the members from that section of the State.

The bill to incorporate the Medical Board of North Carolina and create a Board of Medical Examiners was discussed and passed by a large majority. Messrs. Sparrow and Henry defended it; Mr. Fagg opposed it.

To-day the following bills were introduced: Mr. Sparrow, a bill to incorporate the Washington Gas Light Company.

Mr. Smith, a bill to amend Revised Code, chap. 26, entitled corporations.

Mr. Ward, a bill to establish a system of Internal Improvement, and foster our own seaports.

The Revenue bill was then taken up. The paragraphs laying a tax on land and polls were discussed about an hour, but no amendments made. The proposition being to strike out and insert. The question was divided, and the House refused to strike out. A large number of amendments are introduced, but the policy seems to be to vote down all.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 25th Jan'y, 1859.

A. M. WADDELL, Esq.,

Dear Sir: At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Wilmington, held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting plans for establishing "A High School," the undersigned were appointed a Committee to select an Orator to deliver an address upon the subject of Education, in connection with this movement.

Believing that you feel a deep interest in the undertaking, and hoping it will comport with your convenience, we respectfully request you to deliver the address referred to, at as early a day as your engagements will allow.

With assurances of our high regard, we are, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv'ts,

WILL. GEO. THOMAS,
W. W. PEIRCE,
D. MACRAE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, requesting me to deliver an Address upon Education, in connection with the proposed establishment of a High School in Wilmington.

That feeling of "deep interest in the undertaking" which you justly ascribe to me, and which, it is to be hoped, animates every good citizen of the town, inclines me to a compliance with your request. Other duties, however, will demand my attention during this and the ensuing week. If a compliance after that time will meet your wishes, notwithstanding many honest misgivings as to my ability to clothe the subject with interest, I will cheerfully undertake it.

With a high appreciation of the compliment which your invitation implies,

I am your friend and servant,

A. M. WADDELL.

MESSRS. W. G. THOMAS, W. W. PEIRCE, D. MCRAE, Committee.

Correspondence.

RALEIGH, January 20th, 1859.

MAJOR WM. H. MORELL,

Dear Sir: Feeling much obligated as to the completion and successful operation of the slack water navigation improvement on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, I was pleased to learn that you were in this city, hoping I might obtain from you information as to the present condition of this work, its capacity as a medium of transportation, the probable tonnage which it will command as freight; the expenses incident to its use, and an estimate of the probable revenue which will accrue from its operations.

Your great experience and extended reputation in connection with the principal works of this character in our country, coupled with your thorough knowledge of the particular work referred to (which has been under your charge as a contractor during the past year) satisfies me that no one other than yourself can furnish the information desired so truly and so reliably.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. WRIGHT.

RALEIGH, January 22, 1859.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., *Wilmington*—

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 20th inst., I send you the following memoranda, drawn up with as much brevity as the subjects treated of would permit, but making, nevertheless, a communication of such length as I fear will exhaust your patience in its perusal.

Very respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

WM. H. MORELL.

Memorandum in Relation to the Navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, January, 1859.

The *capacity* of the rivers for navigation, the water being abundant, is controlled by the dimensions of the locks, and the minimum depth of the connecting pools. This minimum depth is designed to be five feet, and all the work recently done has been with a view to that result; but the depth of water in parts of Cape Fear river, below the improved navigation, will not, in seasons of low water, permit the passage of boats drawing more than three feet, for which reason the minimum capacity of the improvement will be considered with reference to boats of that draft.

The locks vary in dimensions; the smallest will pass boats 106 feet by 17 1-2 wide; the largest, 120 by 23 1-2. With three feet draft of water the small boats, built for the coal traffic, will carry one hundred and twenty tons; boats of the same draft, adapted to the enlarged locks, will carry over two hundred tons. The working capacity of the improved navigation, with boats of the smallest dimensions, will be about two million tons per annum. Whenever all the locks shall be constructed of the enlarged size, its capacity will be about four million tons. This may be demonstrated by figures; but it is more satisfactory to establish its truth by the results of experience in the operations of improvements constructed for a similar purpose, and having the same leading characteristics, both of construction and sources of supply: Such are the improvements of the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, each of which has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century. The official returns of the Schuylkill navigation for eleven months of the past year—that is, from January 1, to November 30, 1858, shows a tonnage, in coal alone, amounting to one million two hundred and sixty-three thousand tons. The quantity brought down in December, of the year preceding, was fifty-five thousand tons; a like quantity for that month, the past year, will give a total for the year of one million three hundred and eighteen thousand tons of coal transported in one direction.

The official report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. states the total tonnage of that improvement, for the year 1856, to be one million four hundred and eighty-three thousand tons, affording a profit of six hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. The shipments of coal were one million two hundred thousand tons; of lumber, fifty millions feet, and of iron and iron ores, eighty thousand tons. These items are those that will constitute the bulk of the tonnage on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, in addition to which agricultural products, to a much greater extent than on the Lehigh, will have to be transported, and, what the Lehigh has not, a large amount of turpentine and its associated products. The region to be supplied with return freight, is also much more extensive, and the reciprocal trade must, consequently, be proportionally larger.

According to the report of the directors of that Company, the navigation of the Lehigh, in 1856, opened on the 15th of April, and closed on the 29th of Nov., and was interrupted by high water about two weeks, making a period of seven months navigation within the year, which is about the average, as shown by the reports of the Company for other years, notwithstanding which the capacity of that work is officially stated to be two millions tons annually. Now, the navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers will rarely be interrupted, except by high water, and the detention from that cause will not average over thirty days in the year, which gives a period of fifty per cent. longer than that of the Lehigh. It is, therefore, evident that the annual working capacity of the former improvement would be equal to that of the latter, were its daily working capacity one-third less.—But so far from this being the case, the average load, and daily work, on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, will be fully equal to that on the Lehigh, as much of its navigation is adapted to boats carrying only sixty tons.

The question of capacity is further illustrated by reference to a recent report of the Canal Board of the State of New York, from which the following extract is made:

"The locks, 74 in all, with 651 feet lift, are eighteen feet by one hundred and ten. They will admit the passage of vessels carrying two hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty tons. Three hundred vessels daily, or one hundred and fifty each way, may easily pass the locks during the season of navigation, which affords at least two hundred days in the year free from obstruction. At this rate, which is rather below than above the truth, six millions of tons of descending cargoes can pass in the year."

With a load averaging one hundred tons, a like amount of lockages on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements, would give a descending tonnage, daily, of fifteen thousand tons; and, with a navigation lasting for 300 days, an aggregate for the year of four million five hundred thousand tons.

The question of capacity being established, that of supply remains to be considered. It is well known that coal and iron, where these minerals abound, together with the products of the forest, constitute the main source of tonnage on public works, and that the article of coal alone furnishes an amount greater than the aggregate of all other products.—The coal statistics of Pennsylvania strikingly illustrate this fact, and also establish the nearly equally important one, that the increased production and consumption of this mineral keeps pace with the increased facilities for its transportation. The certainty and uniformity of this increase, and the rapidity of its progress is shown in the development of the anthracite trade. The quantity of this mineral forwarded to market in 1829, was 112,000 tons; in 1839 it was 800,000 tons; in 1849 it was 3,217,000 tons, and in 1856 it was 6,751,000 tons. The facility with which the production may be increased in any one year is shown by the aggregate results of the year's 1851 and '52, in the former of which, the quantity of anthracite transported to market was 3,321,000 tons, and in the latter 4,329,000.

The Cape Fear and Deep River improvement traverses one of the most valuable known deposits of bituminous coal, and, running near the out-crop of the veins for nearly thirty miles, it presents facilities for the mining and shipping of coal for all that distance. The mining capabilities of the region are, therefore, equal to any demand that may be made upon it, should that ever reach the full capacity of the navigation.—But, in addition to this mineral, rich and valuable ores of iron are distributed along the banks of the upper Cape Fear and the Deep River for a distance exceeding one half the length of the improved navigation, and such are the valuable characteristics of some of these ores, that it is believed they will be exported in large quantities to the Northern Atlantic cities to be converted into steel and the higher grades of manufactured iron. Ores of copper are now being mined and shipped to a considerable extent, and a new and increasing trade, affording in prospective a large amount of tonnage, is being developed in the commercial value appertaining to a rare species of soap stone, deposited in large quantities near the head of the navigation, and which is now being manufactured and sent to the city of New York, to the extent of several thousand barrels annually. These minerals, together with the products of the forest and of the soil will constitute the descending trade, and they will make an aggregate which will reach, in a very few years of successful navigation, not less than a million of tons, and, together with the return freight, will yield to the Navigation Company an annual net income approximating to a half a million of dollars.

The coal measures have been tested and found by numerous excavations, and preparations for mining have been made at several points, and in one instance on a scale of sufficient magnitude to produce over 100,000 tons annually: But less expensive modes of working can be adopted all along the out-crop, and a very large amount of coal can thus be obtained for immediate transportation. Beds of iron ore are so favorably situated that the ore can be delivered into boats at a cost of fifty cents per ton, and shipments made of the same to any extent that the demand shall justify, which, from the peculiar characteristics of the ore, the proprietors expect will be very great. Other qualities of ore, less favorably situated for transportation, of different grades of excellence, but all of great value, among which is the celebrated black band, will be converted into pigs, at their respective localities, for which purpose furnaces are already being erected, and either in this form, or in that of manufactured iron, be transported to market. Shipments of the products of the forest and of the soil will also be large, and all these added to the return freight, will make an aggregate of transportation that, in all probability, will not be less than 250,000 tons in the first year of continuous navigation, the revenue from which may be safely placed at $100,000.

In reaching the Coalfields the Navigation Company have constructed 17 dams and 20 lift locks. The dams, with one exception, are in good order, and, with ordinary care, will last an indefinite period of time. The exceptions is the dam at Red Rock, the foundation of which has been undermined to such an extent as to make it expedient to reconstruct it, although the undermining process appears to have come to a stand, and the dam sustains its pool, at present, as well as any on the river.

The locks having been built of wood, are in various stages of decay, depending upon the quality of the material, and the length of time it has been in use. Many of them, with timely repairs, will last several years, while the dilapidated condition of a few of them is such as to make it expedient to replace them with others, constructed of more durable materials, at the earliest practicable period. The whole of the work may be kept navigable while the process of substituting permanent locks for temporary ones is going on, even should this process extend through a period of six or seven years. By thus distributing the work no large expenditure need be incurred in any one year; and it is extremely probable that after the first or second year of these expenditures, the revenue of the Company will place the completion of the work entirely within its own financial ability. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would do all that is required within the ensuing year, and a like sum would be sufficient for the following. The work to be done thereafter, need not amount to much in any one year, and, by foregoing dividends, could be easily accomplished by the company.

It must be borne in mind that, except for a few hundred yards in length, there are no canals to be sustained, and no artificial works of any kind to be kept up, except the locks and dams. The dams, with ordinary care, may be regarded as permanent, and as requiring no other annual expenditure than what is necessary to keep them well gravelled. The repairs required by the locks consist, mainly, in the substitution of sound for decayed timbers, and the replacing of such gates as may be forced out by the running of rafts upon them, and the accumulation of drift, in very high water. The liabilities to injury from these causes ex-

[illegible] be entirely obviated [illegible] ordinary repairs can be made [illegible] during the whole year to the [illegible] dent; the expense of which would be [illegible]; viz:

1 Superintendent, at, per annum	$3,000 00
4 Mechanics at $2 per day, each	$ per day
12 Laborers at 1 " " "	12 " "
Total	$20
Which for 312 days, make for the year	6,240 00
Use of Flatboats and tools	160 00
Cost of materials used in repairs	1,500 00
Annual cost of repairs	$9,900 00
To which add for twenty lock tenders at $400 each	8,000 00
And it makes the annual expenses of the navigation	$17,900 00
Deducting this amount from the estimated means of the Company during the first year of continuous navigation, amounting to	100,000 00
Leaves a net in come of	$ 82,100 00

This result should be reached the first year of navigation; it certainly may be in the second; and, if it shall, the Company will be in possession, thereafter, of ample means to complete their work in a perfect and substantial manner; and, when this is done, they will be in possession of an improved slack-water navigation of unsurpassed excellence, and at less than one-fourth the cost of any on this continent of equal extent and capacity.

The revenues of the Company will increase with the progressive increase of transportation, while the ordinary expenses will be nearly stationary, and will be the same, whether the amount transported be one, or one million, tons annually.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Secretary Cass has applied to Congress for an appropriation for the salary of Mr. Townsend Harris, Minister resident at Japan.

The House was to-day opened with prayer, for the first time, by a Roman Catholic Priest, in full vestment.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling for the correspondence in relation to the purchase of Cuba, not yet made public.—He says no such correspondence has taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress, and adds:

"In my last annual message I stated that the publicity which has been given to our former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriations which may be required to effect the purpose, renders it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiations, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiations which I might institute for the purchase of that island, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

The message was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Additional by the Europa.

A Turin correspondent of the London Times says Sardinia desires war. It is estimated that Austria could muster 100,000 men in three days in the Italian dominions. The Frankfort Journal boasts that all Germany and Prussia will aid Austria. Intelligence from Vienna states that the thirty-third corps, d'armee, of the imperial army, amounting to 30,000 men, left for Italy.

Kansas.

Accounts from Leavenworth to the 9th state that Montgomery has given himself up for trial. Brown, it is reported, has left the Territory for Washington.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, *C. J.*—In Owens *v.* Kinsey, from Currituck, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*; also, in Dukes *v.* Jones, from Hertford, affirming the judgment; also, in Branch & Thomas *v.* Morrison, from Harnett, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Jarman *v.* Humphrey, from Onslow, affirming the judgment; also, in McKenzie *v.* Buchanan, from Richmond, judgment reversed, and judgment that plaintiff take nothing by his motion.

By RUFFIN, J.—In Holton *v.* McAlister, from Richmond, affirming the judgment; also, *den ex dem* Barbee *v.* Taylor, from Wilson, affirming the judgment.

Standard.

Later from California per Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The overland mail from California has arrived. Victoria dates to December 25, says that Frazer river was open again, and the late discoveries have increased the faith heretofore expressed in the richness of the gold fields of that region.

The steamer Hermann, at San Francisco, had been advertised for sale by the United States marshal to satisfy judgments obtained against her by her crew.

Mr. Dexter Brigham, Jr., of San Francisco, has failed for $198,000 Business generally was dull.

Homicide.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, Mr. R. N. Rouse, (formerly of Charleston, S. C.,) the Pressman of the Advertiser, was stabbed and killed at Johnson's Tavern, or Boarding House, Commerce street, by one Pat Conner, a runner for Aikenhead's Boarding House, on the opposite side of the street. We have had two versions of the affair—the most probable of which is, that Rouse was endeavoring to eject Conner from the house, being under a mistake as to how he came there, and that Conner resisted "to the death."

Rouse was stabbed on the left side, just below the last false rib; the knife severed the descending aorto. He died almost instantly.

Mont. Mail, 20th inst.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.—*Advance in Prices.*—There seems to be a general upward tendency and increased activity in the produce markets. The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday says:

A general upward movement in prices of most articles of produce has taken place here during the week.—Flour advanced 15 a 20 cents per bbl. Whiskey 2½ cents per gallon, but lost ½ cent of this at the close.—Rye advanced to $1, with a good demand. Mess Pork advanced 50 cents per bbl., and bulk pork ¼ cent per lb. The feeling in the provision market, on the part of holders, at the close, was decidedly strong, and they manifested unbounded hope in the future, and seem to believe that much higher prices will be realized; buyers, however, are timid, and seem at a loss to know what to do, and do not exhibit any disposition to speculate, but are buying sparingly, and with reference to their more immediate wants. The demand is chiefly from the South, and is confined to mess pork and bacon.

The New York Express of Thursday evening says:

The advance in groceries continues, and coffee, teas and sugars are held with firmness at higher prices.—Sugar has risen ½ cent on the lowest quotations. The sales of coffee are larger, and there is a speculative feeling in the market such as has not been shown for a long time. Breadstuffs are also attracting continued attention, and holders show no inclination to sell at the advanced quotations.

Freights to and from the East are active, and the Sound steamers, including the propellers, are unable to bring the produce of eastern mills, or to take the raw materials and the merchandise going East. The Fall River Company send to New York this morning an extra steamer to free the line of a part of its accumulated freights.

THE NEGROES' CROP.—WHERE IS GREELEY?—Mr. J. S. Byington informed us yesterday that he made two rather remarkable *cotton purchases* very lately. One was the cotton crop of the negroes of Dr. —— Lucas, of this city, for which he paid eighteen hundred dollars in cash, every dollar of which goes to the negroes. The fact is, Dr. Lucas, or almost any other Montgomery planter's negroes could easily buy out the Greely family as it stood before he commenced wheedling the half-clad Abolitionists out of their beggarly sixpences. Yes, there are dozens of slaves in this town who legitimately make enough money of their own, every year, to buy out the homestead of a Vermont farmer. It is amusing that such a class should have the "sympathies" of a people who have to work so much harder to keep body and sould together.

The second purchase was of a bale of remarkable size. It was, we believe, the last of the crop of W. C. Bibb, Esq., and weighed just one thousand three hundred and fifty-six pounds. It occurs to us that that is the largest, by long odds, that we ever heard of.

Montgomery Mail, Jan. 15.

Capt. Crowell, of the schr. Julia Smith, at New Orleans, January 14th, reports having sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d ult., and on the 24th encountered a severe gale from N. E., in which lost mainsail and main boom, stove bulwarks and several barrels tar, split sails, and was otherwise damaged by shipping a heavy sea. Experienced boisterous weather during the entire passage.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rt. Rev. P. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C., will preach and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Peter's Catholic Church of Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st Sunday of February next.

JONES COUNTY, N. C.—There is not an inmate of the jail of this county, nor is there a single pauper in the poor house.

The Navy increase of pay bill is now reported in the Senate, which body it will certainly pass, and it is hoped it will pass the House. It would be an act of mere justice to put the navy pay on the same footing with that of the army.

Correspondence of the [illegible]

Visit of the Grand Duke [illegible] to Genoa.

United States Frigate [illegible]

GENOA, Sardinia, January 1st, 1859.—It has been announced here, ever since Christmas, that the Grand Duke Constantine, who is the brother of the Emperor of Russia, was coming into this port in one of the vessels of his squadron, expressly to visit the Wabash. At the time the rumor was first put in circulation, the Grand Duke was at Paris, luxuriating in the society of Napoleon III, and the Court of St Cloud, as the Count de Romanoff, and no doubt it was there that he determined upon the visit. The inference is not unfair then, that the Wabash was the subject of conversation, at the Tuilleries; for, her late visit to Constantinople, which so much annoyed the diplomatic representatives of all Europe at the Court of the Sublime Porte, was undoubtedly one of the topics of royal consideration—especially as that visit was considered clearly contrary to the Treaty of Paris.

The telegraph from day to day announces the movements at Paris of the Count de Romanoff—the title of his family name under which the Grand Duke Constantine prefers to travel when absent from his squadron.—To-day, he was dining with the Emperor and Empress, to-morrow with Prince Jerome, and the next day he was hunting in the preserves of Fontainebleu, and then the authorities of Genoa were informed that so soon as the Grand Duke should return to Nice from Paris, he would at once start for the island of Sicily with a part his squadron, and would probably look in at Genoa on his way down the coast. A distinguished visitor was expected.

The day before yesterday the Russian Count at this place called on Flag Officer Lavellette, who is stopping awhile ashore at the Hotel de la Ville, and officially informed him that the Grand Duke Constantine had left Nice the night before, and would probably reach Genoa in the course of the day—that he was coming into this port in his flag ship on his way down to Sicily, for the sole purpose of seeing the far famed Wabash.

It was sunset before he arrived. He came in on board of a new frigate, just from Constradt, which bears a Russian name, so hard to spell and pronounce, that it could not exactly be written in English, but its exact definition is "The Thunderer." He was saluted by the Sardinian frigate Victor Emanuel, and by the Wabash. By the time that the Thunderer had ancored, it was after sunset, and according to all usage, he had to defer a return of the salute until the next morning.

As soon as the sun was up yesterday morning, the salutes were returned; and at 10 o'clock, Flag Officer Lavallete and some of the officers of the Wabash called on board to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.—They found him in the cabin, where they were handsomely received. The Grand Duchess with her son, of ten or twelve years of age, were present, and conversed with the officers in English with great fluency. She was suffering not a little from a severe cold, and remarked that she was not a good sailor. The Grand Duke most kindly and soothingly added that he thought the Duchess was making good progress in the profession. The interview is said to have been a very pleasant one—and the Duke said he had heard so much of the Wabash lately that he had determined to come and see her. He should remain in the port only twenty-four hours from the time that he entered it, and as he had only five or six hours longer to stay, he would visit the American frigate betwen eleven and twelve o'clock. He regretted that the health of the Grand Duchess would not permit her to accompany him, and she participated in the regret which he expressed.

About half past eleven he was on board the Wabash, accompanied by some half a dozen officers of high rank attached to his flag-ship; and they examined every part of the ship with great minuteness, asking a thousand questions which the officers were glad to answer most satisfactorily, and enjoying their visit to the greatest extent.

The Grank Duke is a young man thirty-three years of age, very much devoted to the naval profession, and in all respects a plain, practical gentleman. He was charmed with the Wabash, and so expressed his approbation wherever he went. He spoke in the highest terms of our naval constructors, and said that he was expecting that his new frigate, now building at New York, would be the greatest and best man-of-war upon the ocean.

It was a beautiful sight from the shore when all the yards of the Wabash were manned as a parting salute to the brother of the Russian Emperor. And as he stepped into his barge, every man upon the yards raised their hats as he stood up and bowed to them. Before sunset the Thunderer was on her way down the coast.

This handsome reception of the distinguished Russian was not only highly gratifying to him, but equally creditable to our naval service and to our country.

It is said and believed that there is not a man-of-war of any nation which presents a nobler specimen of naval architecture, a better routine of duty, or a more perfect system of wholesome discipline, than the Wabash. Although there are nearly six hundred persons on her decks, duty is carried on with plans so perfect and so well understood by all, that order and quiet constantly prevail, while her armaments and equipments are bright, her rigging always in order, and her decks as white as snow,. Although she did not reach the station until September, she has done a full summer's work in the months of autumn; and besides being useful in the Mediterranean, she is an honor and an ornament to our country.

Effects of the Panic of 1857 on the Production and Manufacture of Cotton.

The ample statistical returns with regard to the import, consumption and manufacture of Cotton during the last year, which are now appearing, throw much light on the influence which the commercial convulsion of 1857 has had on that great article. The importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for pointing it out.

The most marked effect of the sudden and violent fall in the price of cotton and cotton goods which followed that convulsion, has been to concentrate the production of both those articles in the hands of the richest and most skillful producers, and to drive weaker competitors out of the field. As far as the raw material is concerned, the cotton growers of the United States have taken a more decided lead than ever; and as far as the manufacturers are concerned, a similar lead has been taken by the manufacturers of this country.

On comparing the quantities of cotton imported into he United Kingdom in the two years, it appears that the aggregate quantities did not differ much, but that the sources of supply were very different. From the United States there was last year an increase of 381,300, whilst from British India there was a decrease of not less than 319,500 bales, and from Brazil of 62,700 In Egyptian there is a small increase, which does not affect the result. Therefore, as relates to the supply of cotton, the effect has been to increase the import from the United States, from 1,482,000 to 1,863,258 bales; but as relates to the East Indies to diminish the import from 680,508 to 360,987, and as relates to the Brazils, from 168,914 to 106,227. We are thus more dependant than ever on the United States for our supply of cotton—the East India cotton grower having been almost driven out of the field at the time when he had began to produce a really important addition to the American supply.

Another curious effect of the convulsion or revulsion of 1858 has been given to the British manufacturer the supply of cotton which his rivals in the manufacturing districts of the United States would have had in the natural course of things. In 1857 the American manufacturer consumed 702,138 bales of cotton, whilst in 1858 he consumed only 452,200, thus leaving an extra supply of 250,000 for British manufacturers. How much he will consume this year is quite uncertain; but there has only been one year since 1851 (with the exception of the last) in which he did not consume upwards of 600,000 bales. That was 1854–'5, when he consumed 593,500.

The effect of the temporary expulsion of the American manufacturer from the field of competition, and of the weakening of continental producers, has been to give to the British manufacturer almost undisputed possession of the markets of the world, but more especially the markets of the East. According to a valuable table published in the Manchester Guardian, it appears the number of packages sent to Bombay, which amounted in 1857 to 61,000 bales, had increased in 1858 to 111,000; whilst to

AGE AND DEBILITY.

As old age comes creeping on, it brings many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.

See advertisement. [Jan. 25.—119&22-1w.

ELECTRIC OIL.—PROOF.—We know the fact that in 1854 Prof. De Grath sold the Electric Oil in Chestnut street, opposite the State House, in this city. He was the first manufacturer. *No one was connected with him at this.* He made many cures with it, and carried on the business for several months. His first place of business in this city was at No. 13 South Eighth street. He afterwards removed to 32 South Eighth street. In all this time no other person whatever was mention in connection with Electric Oil.

T. Fitzgerald, South Third street, Philadelphia.

James Donnan, N. E. cor. Chestnut and Sixth sts.

C. H. Town, printer, 4 Franklin place, did printing for your "Electric Oil" before we ever heard of an imitation.

Wm. Dickson, S. E. cor. Eighth and Chestnut sts.

M. Kuemerle, 48 South eigth st.

J. Sholtz, 47 South Eighth st.

John Ontri, 51 South Eighth st.

J. P. Barron, 62 South Eighth st.

C. F. Sauter 74 South Eighth street.

Philip R. Schuyler, 612 Germantown road.

H. Hooker, bookseller and publisher, cor. Eighth and Chestnut streets.

George W. Ormsby, dry goods merchant, S. E. corner Eighth and Sansom streets.

John Wyeth, Harrisburg, Pa.

Matthew Phillips, Wilmington, Del.

Persons who doubt further will please call on any of the gentlemen above named. Buy no Oil unless my signature is on the lable of the bottle. Be cautious and beware of poison. Only manufacturing Depot for Electric Oil in the United States, 39 South Eighth st., near Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

Prof CHAS. DE. GRATH.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Jan. 27.—112&22-1w.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.—The delicate texture of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease, when from any cause it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames and the eyelid evinces the strongest disposition to attach to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by a rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and are tortured by apprehension of impaired vision, who by using the Balsam may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases the earlier the remedy is applied the better.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Jan. 28, 1859.—22-1t

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED.

On the 19th January, Mr. EDWARD McPHERSON, of Cumberland, to Miss MARGARET SUGG, of Edgecomb county.

DIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 21st inst., after a lingering illness of several months, Mr. JESSE BOWDEN, aged 47 years and 3 months, leaving a wife, several children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

At his residence, in Brunswick County, N. C., Mr. WILLIAM FRINK, Sr., on the 15th Jan. of Bronchitis. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and had for many years held a prominent situation in the same. A large circle of relatives and friends are called to mourn his sudden decease. He was taken ill on the 11th and died on the 15th.

In this town, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, MARGARET, infant daughter of Joseph and Mary Meier, aged 14 months and 22 days.

In New Hanover County, on the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., CELESTINIA YOUNG, daughter of Armand D. and Celestina Young, aged 4 years.

In this town, on the 26th inst., ENOCH FARROW, aged 44 years, 11 months and 20 days.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.

Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D,

VALUABBE NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1859, at the Court House door in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., I will offer for sale at public auction, *FIVE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES*, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. C. B. Whitehead. One of said Negroes is a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and young. One other, a good and experienced body-servant, and young. The others—a woman and two children. A credit of six months will be given, with interest from date, and bonds for the purchase money must be well secured with two securities, before the property is delivered. Also, on the same day, and at the same place, the *LIBRARY*, a *BUGGY*, *SULKY AND HARNESS*, and a number of other articles belonging to said deceased.

ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.

January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Christopher B. Whitehead, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately. ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.

January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature, now in session, to pass an act authorizing the county Court of Duplin to levy a tax on the land owners of Goshen Swamp, in said county, of $2 per acre, for the purpose of changing said swamp.

Dec. 7th 1858. 22-3tw

DR. F. J. CUTLAR

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Office, for the present, at his residence on Second street, near the Railroad.

Jan. 28, 1859. 122-6t—22-2w

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.

Jan. 27th 1858. d&w tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Brunswick. } *In Equity.*

Clerk and Master, Receiver of the Estate of S. B. Everett deceased.

vs.

Thomas C. McIlhenny, Thomas Cowan, Wm. H. Dudley, and Christopher Dudley, Executors of E. B. Dudley and Samuel Langdon.

WM. H. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN this case, and a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, is hereby notified that a Bill in Equity has been filed in the county of Brunswick in this case, and is now pending, and that if he does not appear at the next Term of said Court and answer to the same, judgment *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.

By order of Court. S. D. THRUSTON,
C. & M. in Equity, Brunswick co.

Jan. 28, 1859. 22 6w

SEND YOUR SPOILED WATCHES to I. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 27.

BEST WATCH GLASSES for 15 cents, at I. ALEXANDER'S.

Jan. 27.

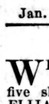
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. MIDDLETON, }
EDWARD PEARSALL, } Executors.

January 19, 1859. 22-3m

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian for Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose. slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to pass as a free man.

PETER RIVES, Guardian.

Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859. 22-6m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against trading for a Note given by me to William Houston for the sum of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars, as the payment of the said Note will be resisted upon the ground that the same was improperly obtained from me.

S. M. HOUSTON.

January 19th, 1859. 22-4t*

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C. RAILROAD, 12 MILES WEST of GREENSBORO'.

REV. N. M. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next session will open on the 1st of February, in the new Brick building, recently purchased by the undersigned. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms, to accommodate 100 boarding pupils.

We shall have lectures and experiments in Natural Science by an experienced Instructor. Board and furnished rooms, with fire places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English Branches $6 to $15 per session. Languages and Ornamentals on reasonable terms. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The Proprietor, Teachers and Pupils, dwell together, and eat at the same table.

☞ Young Ladies of limited means will be credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it. Situations guaranteed to such.

For full information, address

REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

Jan. 28, 1859. 22-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, DAVID, ELIJAH and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

DAVID is slim built, knock kneed, black complexion, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds.

ELIJAH is stout built, black complexion, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 180 lbs.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.

C. B. MILLER.

New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her.

C. B. MILLER.

Jan. 28th, 1859

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF SHEET MUSIC, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenes, songs, ballads, &c., &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which *OUR MUSICAL FRIEND* has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by purchasing an article so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers; the names speak for themselves; Mozart, S. Lover, Wallerstein, Meyerbeer, Flootow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Musard, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Smart, Ascher, Crouch, D. Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Landpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers, and are invariably characterized by the delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates: yearly $5; half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies $26; 10 copies $40 per year; same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Proprietors.

Jan. 25, 1859. 119-dlm—22-w1m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

L. A. HART, AGENT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

Oct. 14.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY, *New York.*
33-taw4m—7-4m

BLOUNT CREEK SHEETING.

SHEETING from the Blount Creek Mills always on hand. For sale in any quantity, by

Jan. 27. WILLARD & CURTIS.

JUST RECEIVED.

50 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES;
20 bbls. fresh Crackers—Soda and Sugar;
10 tubs Goshen Butter. For sale by

Jan'y 27th. O. KELLEY.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

50 BOXES choice Dairy Cheese, now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Jan. 27.

CORN—CORN.

2.000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN AFLOAT. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Jan. 27th

WATCHES JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE,

AT NEW YORK PRICES. I do not ask will the public patronize me. They have bought, and they still buy, from I. ALEXANDER, because he sells no Silver without his name on every article he sells; he also warrants them pure coin. The people patronize him because they have paid such enormous prices elsewhere for their Jewelry and Silver-Ware.

Jan. 27, 1859.

MULLETS.

60 BBLS. LARGE SIZE, and fat. For sale by

Jan. 25. ZENO H. GREENE.

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.

ALL KINDS OF SINGLE HORSE PLOUGHS. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

WHAT A VARIETY CAN BE FOUND AT

KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE, MARKET STREET. Family Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Family Prayer, Histories of every kind; Poets, plain and finely bound; Books of wit and humor; Song Books, Fortune-telling Dream Books, Books of amusement, Children's Books, Disciplines, Novels of almost every style; School Books, in abundance; Blank Books, Check Books, Receipt Books, Pocket Books, Pocket Diarys 1859, Counting House Diarys 1859, Writing Desks, Portmonies Dominoes, Chess Men, Chess Boards, Backgammon Men and Boards, Envelopes, Fools Cap paper, Letter, Bill, Note, Legal, Cap, Ladies Billet papers, Inks, Red and Black; Paints, Brushes, Pencils, Gold Pens, Travelling Bags, Pictures, Lithographs, Visiting Cards and Cases, with a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Jan. 27th, 1859.

GROCERIES.

CRUSHED, A. B. & C. Refined Sugars;
New Orleans and Porto Rico do.;
Rio, Laguyra, Java and St. Domingo Coffees;
Fine Green and Black Teas. For sale by

I. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

Jan. 27, 1859. S. E. cor. Market & Second Sts.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

FAMILY, SUPER, FINE, CROSS, fresh ground. Just received, for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Jan. 27th

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that the following quotations generally represent the wholesale prices, and in selling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	2 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	45	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	11	@	11½
strict mid'g	11	@	11½
good mid'g	00	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 00
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	70	@	71
Oats	48	@	50
Pease, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	0 00
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	3¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 10
N. River	00	@	00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	6	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	0 00	@	13 00
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	26	@	28
do. Bbls.	32	@	35
N. Orleans.	00	@	00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	30	@	32
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 70
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 85
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch' do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1	1 75	@	3 25
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	45½	@	46
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 20	@	1 40
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	60
Irish, do.	00 00	@	00 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	10½	@	10¾
Shoulders	8½	@	8¾
N. C. Lard	11½	@	12
West'n do	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10½	@	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	20	@	25
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	2 00	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	85
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	8½	@	9
New Orleans	8½	@	9¼
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	0	@	10
Granulated	11½	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@	9 25
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 50
Rosin do.	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 65
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 50
Rosin "	30	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	00 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO BOSTON, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 60
Rosin "	45	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 90
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 00	7 00 @ 10 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE.—During the early part of the week the market was unsettled, sales having been made after closing our report on Thursday last at $2 90 for soft, and $1 70 for hard; on Saturday it declined 10 cents on the former, at which it continued up to Tuesday, when the market opened at $2 80 for soft, and $1 60 for hard—being a decline of 5 cents.—There is now a steady demand from both shippers and distillers, and the market is firm at above rates. The week's sales foot up 6,662 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard.
Thursday	2,150	$2 90	$2 90	$1 70
Friday	1,013	2 90	2 90	1 70
Saturday	1,590	2 80	2 80	1 70
Monday	330	2 80	2 80	1 70
Tuesday	1,004	2 80	2 80	1 60
Wednesday	130	2 80	2 80	1 60
Thursday	445	2 80	2 80	1 70

This morning sales were made as above, being an advance of 10 cents on hard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the time of making up our report on Thursday last the market was rather dull, and at the close of the day the price declined ½ cent, with sales at 45 cents per gallon; it ruled quiet at this figure up to Wednesday, when, with a better demand from buyers, the decline was recovered, and sales made at 45½ a 46 cents per gallon—the bulk of the sales, however, at lowest figure. No sales reported this morning. The receipts for the week have been light, and there is only a small stock offering on market. We quote sales as follows:

Thursday	100	bbls. at	45	cents ℔ gallon.		
Friday	400	"	" 45	"	"	"
Monday	450	"	" 45	"	"	"
Tuesday	400	"	" 45	"	"	"
Wednesday	700	"	" 45½	"	"	"
Do.	100	"	" 46	"	"	"

ROSIN.—Since our review of Thursday last the transactions in all grades have been light, owing principally to the difficulty experienced in shipping;—receipts moderate, and the stock in first hands is accumulating. For fine No. 1 there has been a fair demand, but nearly all offering is of ordinary quality. We quote sales for the week of 2,394 bbls. No. 1 at $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25 to $3 50 ℔ bbl., according to quality. In No. 2 scarcely anything has been done, the sales being of only a few small lots (about 300 bbls.) at prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 50 ℔ bbl. For Common the market has exhibited less firmness than reported in our last, and it closes rather quiet at quotations. We quote sales as follows; Friday, 2,200 bbls. at $1 20 ℔ 310 lbs.; Tuesday, 1,200 do. at $1 10 for medium sized bbls.

TAR.—No change to make in price. The receipts have been meagre, and we note a fair demand from shippers.—The arrivals and sales for the week reach only 370 bbls. at $1 85 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—Beeves continue to be brought to market sparingly, and butchers have scarcely any on hand at present. There is a fair enquiry, and a prime article would sell readily at a high figure. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at 7 to 9 cents ℔ lb., as in quality. SHEEP are also in fair demand, but none received; nominal at $2 a $2 25 each.

BARRELS.—For empty Spirits Turpentine Barrels the market has ruled quiet during the week just ended. The receipts have been moderate, and the stock in first hands is fully sufficient for the demand. We note sales of several parcels second hand rosin at $1 70 for lots as they run, and $1 85 a $1 90 for selected, cash and 60 days; and one lot of new at $1 85 cash.

COTTON.—The advices received since closing our review on Thursday last have imparted more firmness to the market, and up to Saturday it ruled active at a shade advance.—Since then, however, scarcely anything has been done in the way of sales, owing mainly to the light receipts and the small stock offering, and holders generally have been asking figures beyond the views of buyers. We quote sales for the week as follows: Thursday, [illegible] good middling; Friday, 2 bales [illegible] and 68 do. at 11¼ cents for strict [illegible] at 11¼ cents for middling, and [illegible] fair. At the time of making up our report, 11¼ a 11¾ cents is offered for strict and good middling, and 11¼ a 11¾ cents asked.

CORN MEAL.—Arrives sparingly, and we note only a light stock at present on market, with a fair demand for retailing purposes. Sales in the small way from the granaries at 85 cents ℔ bushel.

FLOUR.—The arrivals of State brands during the past week have been moderate, and there is a better supply at present in dealers hands. The demand for one or two weeks past has been remarkably light, and the transactions have been confined to small lots from store. We quote at $5 25 for cross, $5 50 for fine, $5 75 for superfine, and $6 ℔ bbl. for family—though it would be difficult to sell a lot of any size unless at lower prices.

GRAIN.—For CORN the market has ruled firm since our last. The receipts for the week comprise 18,250 bushels, of which 3,000 came to a dealer and has gone into store, and of the balance sales as follows: 9,650 bushels at 70 cents, 1500 do. at 71 cents, and 500 do. on private terms—balance unsold; the market closing at 70 cents ℔ bushel.——OATS.—In this article we have nothing new to notice. No late receipts or sales, and we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market; stock small, and demand moderate.——PEAS,—Few or no Cow Peas have been brought to market for the past two weeks, and the supply in store is very light. We note a brisk demand from dealers, and a few lots would find ready sale at a fair price—say 72 a 75 cents ℔ bushel.——RICE.—In rough no transactions have yet been reported. Clean is in moderate stock, and sales from store at 3¼ cents ℔ lb.

HAY.—The arrivals have been exceedingly small for some time past, and with a reduced stock in dealers hands the market exhibits more firmness. No late sales of Northern and we are unable to give a correct quotation. Only one small lot (50 bales) of prime quality Eastern received and sold at $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME.—The stock on market appears to be fully adequate for present wants, and we note merely a retail business doing; none received. We quote small sales from store at $1 10 ℔ cask.

MOLASSES—Remains about the same as last reported.—There is a moderate supply of Cuba in first hands, and only a retail demand exists. One cargo of 167 hhds. was received in the early part of the week, and changed hands on private terms. We quote sales in the small way from wharf at 26 to 28 cents ℔ gallon, as in quantity.

POTATOES.—For Irish there has been a better demand for planting purposes, and we advance rates a shade; fair supply on market. Selling from store at $2 75 a $3 ℔ bbl., in lots to suit. Few or no Sweet have been received, and the market is nearly bare; in brisk demend at 60 to 65 cents ℔ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Remain about the same as last noted, with a fair demand from dealers. Receipts moderate, and the sales have been at prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 30 for measure, and $1 40 ℔ bushel of 28 lbs.—latter price for best quality

PROVISIONS—In this market we have no new feature to notice, and prices of all kinds remain unchanged. For N. C. cured BACON there is merely a retail demand, and we note a fair supply of *old* in store. Scarcely any *new* has yet been brought in, and there is none on market; would sell readily at fair prices. Western is in small stock; there is, however, but little demand, and only small sales have taken place at quotations. See table.——LARD—The receipts of both N. C. and Western make have been light, and the stock in store has become materially reduced. We quote at 11½ a 12 cents ℔ lb.——PORK—Northern is in moderate stock, and demand limited. Small sales from store at quotations in table. For *fresh* there is a brisk demand, and but little has been brought in from the country; sells from carts at 7½ a 9 cents ℔ lb., as in quality.

SALT—The market rules exceedingly dull for both Liverpool

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1859.

After an absence of two days from our editorial duties, we are again at work. A trip from Wilmington to Raleigh is wholly devoid of interest in these Railroad days, the only appearance of excitement being at Goldsboro', on the arrival of the cars. The efforts of the servants of the rival houses there, to secure custom, is a source of some annoyance, but more amusement. Both houses are well-kept and convenient. We stopped going up at the "Nixon House," recently re-opened by Mr. Baker, and got as good a breakfast as any one could ask for or desire. Coming down, we took dinner at the "Griswold House," and found things all right. By the way, a friend was so kind as to drive us around, and explain the bearings and geography of the town, which is decidedly more of a place in every way than we had previously supposed. If there were any symptoms of a "galloping consumption" with our sister town, we failed to discover them.

At Raleigh you meet people from all parts of the State—frequently those whom you least expect to see. We were pleased to find our own representatives in good health and spirits, and steadily and faithfully attending to their duties; also to meet any number of friends and acquaintances from all parts of the State. His excellency, Gov. Ellis, looks better than we have ever seen him. His administration bids fair to be not only one of the most popular, but one of the ablest and most useful in the history of the State.

We feel the utmost confidence that the revenue law will be finally modified so as to remove those features which threatened to bear too heavily upon the interests of our commercial towns. Our reports show what has already been done in this way. We have no doubt that all will be made as satisfactory as taxation ever can be. The expenses of the State *must* be met, and our people do not wish to shirk their due share of any increase which may be necessary for that purpose. We feel some satisfaction in believing that our promptitude in calling attention to the effect of some provisions of the tax-bill as reported, was not wholly without fruits in the subsequent action of the House.

It is due to the very able chairman of the Finance Committee—Mr. Fries—to remark that it is generally conceded that the Revenue Bill of the present session, as reported by him, will probably be less changed in its passage through the two houses, than any previous revenue bill, and that even in the cases to which we here have demurred, the provisions of the present bill, as reported, did not differ from those of the preceding one, save in being plain and free from ambiguity, so that if the Legislature chooses to affirm the tax, it will do it in language admitting but one interpretation, or, if it chooses to strike it out, it will do so unmistakably.—The truth is, however, that the *ad valorem* principle of taxation is the proper one—taxes on industry are wrong in principle. If A owns a capital of ten thousand dollars, and by industry and activity, and the casting in of his own services to its employment, makes a larger income on it than B, who has the same amount of capital, but lets it lie comparatively idle, is that any reason that A, who is more industrious, and, therefore, more valuable citizen, should be taxed higher on his capital than B, who is the less so? But this cannot be reached at the present session, and Mr. Fries' bill introduces a good many valuable features. We may refer hereafter to the impediments in the way of the introduction of the *ad valorem* system.

His excellency, the Governor, has sent in a message accompanying Captain Wilkes' report, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of both works to the Coalfields. In this respect Gov. Ellis has more than redeemed his pledges during the canvass. His Message and the report of Captain Wilkes cannot fail to have a considerable amount of weight with the Legislature. The truth is, however, that some mode of arriving at and embodying the principle roughly shadowed forth in the *Journal* of Thursday last, must be introduced, before our Legislatures can be induced to go much farther for any works, especially those having in view mainly the development of specific interests. We know that the idea is a startling one. We put it broadly, so as to strike attention. It may look inimical to the mining interest in this case or to other interests in other cases, but it is not, for it points out a way in which, if the details can be arranged, the State might safely be relied upon to assist in developing otherwise dormant or inaccessible sources of wealth, to the mutual benefit of the public and private interest.

Of course, we only pointed out a direction—indicated a principle—the mode and extent of its application must be matter for further and careful consideration. Knowing as we do the feeling getting up against our public works owing to various causes, but mainly to their failure to make any adequate return to the public treasury, we feel that some concession must be made by those who seek assistance, or the opposition to all such applications will be found to be overwhelming and the applications themselves hopeless. A point has been reached and those who mark the signs of the times must feel that this is the case, and that it is the part of true friendship to the cause of Internal Improvements to be prepared to meet this position of affairs.

Another matter we may perhaps refer to—that of the banks of the State. It is very questionable, indeed, whether any new banks can be created this session to take the place of the Bank of the State, whose charter is about to expire, nor does it appear as though the Legislature and the Stockholders could agree upon a re-charter. It seems to be the impression that the present charter of the Bank of the State will be extended for something like six years, with some amendments—the most important being that subjecting it to the same taxation as applies to the stock and dividends of other banks of the State—we believe this cannot be done under the existing provisions of its charter.

The chances for Mr. Caldwell's "Peoples Bank" are very slim indeed. The proposed Bank of North Carolinia, with a capital of $3,000,000, parent Bank at Raleigh, branches all over the State, seems to meet with difficulties and opposition, so that we think the matter will resolve itself into the extension of the charter of the old Bank of the State for a limited time.

We have neither time nor space to devote to any personal or individual sketch of or reference to particular members of either House, but we must say that the impression which our present General Assembly makes upon a visitor is highly favorable. It is that which might reasonably be supposed to be made by bodies of dignified, intelligent gentlemen, aware of the responsibilities of their position. The appearance of the Senate and House of Commons certainly does not contradict or weaken the impression generally entertained, that the present is among the ablest Legislatures that have ever assembled in the State. The Senate is a smaller body than the House, and while we were a spectator, was a perfect pattern of good order—no doubt the speaker and other officers do their duty with promptness and ability. Owing to the House being a much more numerous body, the duties of its Speaker are more arduous. The general remark is that they have never been better discharged than by the present occupant of the chair, Mr. Settle.—The Chief Clerk of the House, Mr. Cantwell, formerly a citizen of Wilmington, has also won for himself an enviable reputation as an able, courteous and efficient officer. The press of the State is certainly indebted to him for many attentions.

☞ We have from Messrs. Merrill & Pierce, and also from Mr. Kelley, copies of Harper for February. The illustrated articles are "Washington at Morristown," "Follies of Fashion," "La Plata," "The Virginians." It appears to be quite an interesting number. Price 25 cents.

Superior Court.

The special term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for this county, commences its sessions here to-day, His Honor Judge Heath on the bench.

SOME PORK.—Mr. H. E. Smith, of Sampson County, informs us that he slaughtered a hog on the 18th inst., 35 months old, which weighed 609 lbs.

GUN POWDER EXPLOSION.—An explosion occurred at DuPont's gun powder mills, Wilmington, Del., on the 20th inst., killing Jas. Gibbons and John Grant. The shock is said to have been felt in Philadelphia, Pa. A large quantity of powder was ignited.

From California.

The Overland mail arrived at St. Louis with California dates to the 24th ult. The news is unimportant.—Frazer River was frozen over, and great suffering among the miners feared.

J. C. Borden, Esqr., of Goldsboro', has been appointed Mail Agent, from Wilmington, N. C., to Richmond, Va., in place of Rufus Edmondson, Esqr., resigned.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We learn from the Goldsboro' Tribune of 20th inst., that an affray occurred in New Hope district, Wayne county, a few days previous to above date, between a Mr. Hays and a Mr. Kelly, in which Hays stabbed Kelly severely if not fatally. But little hope is entertained of his recovery. Hays has been arrested. Cause—too much bad whiskey.

RETIRED.—The Edenton *Express* of the 19th inst., contains the valedictory of Nath'l M. Swank, Esq., who retires from the Editorial management of that paper.—The *Express* is hereafter to be under the sole control of Mr. Davenport, formerly of the "*Newbern Express.*"

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for valuable public documents.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

[Our Raleigh letter of the 18th having failed to reach us, we have to avail ourselves of the Standard's report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Tuesday last.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 18th, 1859.

SENATE.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Ashe, a bill to incorporate the Dawson Steamboat Company.

Mr. Poole, a bill to amend the 29th sec. 45th chap. Revised Code.

Mr. Lane, a bill concerning mortgages and deeds of trust.

Mr. McDonald, a bill to punish thieves.

The resolution relative to prison charges for poor debtors was laid on the table.

The bill to increase the sinking fund was taken up, and after some remarks from Messrs. Ashe, Bledsoe and Thomas, the subject was further postponed. The bill to regulate the Militia was made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill to amend the constitution so as to establish the advalorem system of taxation, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was now proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Gorrell, providing for a free and open convention. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Gorrell, Steele, Edney, Turner and Bledsoe, it was rejected, ayes 12, noes 29. The bill was then rejected ayes 10, noes 31.

The Roanoke Navigation bill was then taken up, amended and passed its 2d and 3d readings, and ordered to be Engrossed.

The Bill to provide for special terms of the county courts of Cumberland and Duplin, was so amended, on motion of Mr. Flanner, as to embrace in its provisions Craven county, and then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill prescribing the duties of executors and administrators also passed. Engrossed.

The engrossed Bill relative to justices' process passed, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Also, the Bill making husbands liable for debts of their deceased wives. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several reports from standing committees were read.

After the appointment of magistrates for Hyde county, a message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry private Bills. Several private Bills were then introduced, when the Revenue Bill was taken up. The clause levying one dollar and twenty-five cents on every dirk, bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane, and rifle cane, used or kept for use or worn about the person, caused considerable discussion. The words *used or kept for use* were stricken out, which leaves the tax to be paid only by those wearing them about the person. The 17th section, levying a tax of three cents on every distiller, for each gallon of spirituous liquors made and sold in this State, was also stricken out. These were the most important changes made in the Bill to the 65th section, which was under discussion at three o'clock when the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19th, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Humphrey introduced three Bills to incorporate mining Companies in the Western portion of the State.

The Coalfields Bill passed its third reading, without debate, by a vote of 22 to 19—vote forwarded yesterday.

The Bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road was made the special order for Monday next.

The resolution to authorize the Governor to receive a Chinese flag (trophy of war) from Lieut. Guthrie, late of the U. Navy, passed its second reading.

The Bill to authorize a Company to drain Hunter's Creek Lake, passed its second and third readings.—[Gives them the lands now under water to the extent of 7 miles by 3 to 4.]

The Bill to amend the 119th sec. 34th chap. Revised Code, to provide for the removal of Superior Court Clerks, passed its second reading. The Bill to enlarge the powers of married women over their property in certain cases, also. And the Bill to authorize Pilots at Ocracoke to pilot vessels at Hatteras inlet. Also, the Bill to authorize Notaries to administer oaths in certain cases. Also, the Bill to protect purchasers at judicial sales.

The Bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled Marriage, was rejected.

Several other unimportant Bills were disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, no Bills or Resolutions of any general interest. A Bill to amend the charter of the French Broad Railroad.

The Revenue Bill was taken up and considered for about three hours, when the Merchant's tax came up. Mr. Sparrow moved to strike out the words "in or," from the clause taxing a merchant, produce dealer, or commission merchant "one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State." Messrs. Sparrow, McKay, and Bryan, of New Hanover, spoke against the Bill as it stood. Mr. Fries defended it.

Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, after expressing his regret that he was compelled to differ from the able chairman of the Finance committee on this question, went on to defend the commission merchants from any imputation that they had failed to list purchases under the existing law. He showed from the reading of the Act of the last General Assembly, that in one portion of the Act, *merchants* were taxed as such, and in a different part of the same section, a distinct tax was laid upon *commission merchants*. The inference was a very reasonable one, that the intention was not to tax commission merchants more than once. He contended that a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the purchases of commission merchants was onerous and unequal. Their whole profits were only 2½ per cent. on the amount of their purchases and sales. If this tax now proposed came out of the merchant, it was one-tenth of his whole profits. If, on the other hand, it came out of the producer or consumer, then it amounts to an indirect tax upon the people, who are already heavily taxed upon their polls, their lands, and other capital used in the making of this produce. The tax on merchants into the State Treasury already amounted to nearly $40,000. This was as much as ought to be paid by that class. It was certainly more than their just proportion, taking into consideration the amount invested in mercantile operations, and comparing it with the amounts invested in other kinds of business. This tax, he said, would be especially burdensome to his constituents. The imports and exports of the town of Wilmington were not much less than $12,000,000. Nearly the whole of this amount passed through the hands of merchants. A tax of one-half of one per cent. on this amount would be $60,000. Was it possible that the Legislature intended to impose this additional tax upon the mercantile community, already heavily burdened with taxes? He argued further, that this tax would operate injuriously to our own seaport towns. If, as had been contended, this tax falls also [illegible] ...ports of our State to [illegible] other States. This fact might seem to be small when proportioned to particular business transactions, but there was a large amount of produce in the State which had a choice of markets, in or out of the State. A very small discrimination against our own merchants, might turn this produce to the ports of adjoining States, and thereby seriously damage our own trading interests. He appealed to the House not to adopt such a policy, but to pass the amendment of the gentlemen from Beaufort.

At the night session, Mr. Dortch's Bill concerning the property of a wife, was lengthily discussed and rejected.

A Bill to change the time of holding the Superior Court of Rowan, passed.

A Bill to create a freehold homestead was discussed until the hour of adjournment, but no vote taken on it. Much confusion prevailed throughout the whole session.

[Our Correspondent's Letter of the 20th, having failed to reach us, we avail ourselves of the following reports of Legislative proceedings from the Raleigh *Register* of this morning's date, 22d instant:]

RALEIGH, Jan. 20th, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on Education, reported in favor of the bills to regulate the sale of liquor in Asheville, Buncombe, and Henderson.

Mr. Humphrey, Corporations, in favor of the bill to incorporate the Dawson Steamboat Company.

Mr. McDonald, Propositions and Grievances, in favor of the bill to amend the act establishing the county of Harnett, with amendments.

Mr. Lankford, Judiciary, that no further legislation is necessary on the subject of widows and orphans.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill for the better regulation of pilotage on the Cape Fear river and its bars.

Mr. Lane, a bill to extend the Charter of the Bank of the State. Extends 6 years.

On motion, the bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Thomas, a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to sustain the President in his recommendation of the Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. Leach called up his bill to increase the revenue from Railroads. Laid on the table for the present.

A message was received from the House of Commons, asking leave of the Senate for Messrs. Dobson and Martin to appear before the House committee on Privileges and Elections. Concurred in.

The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina was announced as the special order. After various amendments having been offered, some of which were adopted and the others rejected, the Senate adjourned without further action.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The only business of importance was the further consideration of the Revenue bill, which was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. The only important amendment was to make the tax on horse-drovers apply only to non-residents of the State.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Pool, from the joint select Committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, presented a substitute for a bill introduced by Mr. Straughan on the works, accompanied by an elaborate report, which with the report was ordered to be printed. A report was also presented by Mr. Martin on the Yadkin River Navigation Company, which was also ordered to be printed.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Flanner, to incorporate the Newbern and Baltimore Steam Ship Company; by Mr. Thomas, to establish the Miners and Planters' Bank, Murphy, Cherokee; Mr. Donnell, to subject classes in action to the payment of debts; Mr. Blount, to amend the charter of the Greenville and Raleigh Plankroad Company.

Hon. Calvin Graves was complimented with a special invitation to a seat within the bar of the Senate.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was resumed. An amendment restricting the issues to sums of five dollars and upwards was adopted. Other amendments failed, and the bill was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 19 to 18.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day, the following bills were introduced: Mr. Gatling, a bill to incorporate the Reynoldsville Female Institute.

Mr. Scales, a bill for encouragement of the Lafayette Light Infantry.

Among the engrossed bills sent in to-day was the bill to aid the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road.

The discussion on the Revenue bill was continued.—No amendment made worthy of note. The vote was take on its passage (the 3d reading.) [Our reporter has omitted to send us the vote.]

The House then took up the bill to create a homestead law, and it passed its 2d reading by yeas 61, nays 41.

The bill to charter a Company to construct a Railroad from the Coalfields in Chatham to the North Carolina Railroad. Amendments were adopted allowing towns and counties to subscribe. Pending the discussion on an amendment to fix the terminus at the point where the N. C. Road crosses Neuse River, the House took a recess to 7 o'clock. Mr. Morehead showed that if the Danville Connection would be as pernicious as some said, this road, without that amendment, would be ten times as hurtful, for it would take direct to Portsmouth that upon which we were now depending to raise our State in importance and wealth—the coal and iron of Deep River. He further argued, that if the Government found it so easy to get the coal and iron to Portsmouth, it would not think of establishing a workshop on Deep River. Portsmouth and Norfolk would be totally, as they are now, in some respects, the outlets for North Carolina's wealth.

At night, the discussion was continued in the same strain. The speakers for the bill being generally men who opposed the Danville Connection. The amendment above spoken of was rejected. An amendment was adopted, that it shall not connect with any road crossing the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, under penalty of forfeiture of charter. The bill then passed by yeas 67, nays 29.

The bill to charter a Railroad from the Coalfields to Dan River comes up as unfinished business to-morrow.

No other business done to-night.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced:—By Mr. Humphrey, concerning the town of Wilmington, and concerning the New River Navigation Company; by Mr. McDowell, ceding jurisdiction to the United States in the purchase of a tract of land on the Cape Fear River for a site for a Pest House; by Mr. Edney, to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company; by Mr. Bledsoe, to authorize the sale of State bonds for certain purposes; by Mr. Gilmore, to repeal the 33d section of the constitution, relative to justices of the peace.

The following private bills passed their second and third readings: To change the name of "Normal College" to "Trinity College," &c.; to incorporate the Raleigh Gas Light Company; also, the Newbern Gas Light Company; to incorporate the Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Carolina City; to incorporate the trustees of the Kenansville Male Academy; to incorporate Clinton Lodge A. Y. M.; to incorporate the Dawson Steamboat Company; to incorporate the Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company; to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel Company; to incorporate the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the town of Kenansville; to incorporate the Newbern and Baltimore Steamship Company; the bill relative to the town of Wilmington.

The vote, by which was rejected the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina on yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the file.

The bill relative to pilotage on the Cape Fear River and the Bar, was called up, on motion of Mr. McDowell, amended, and passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day, in the House, no bills were introduced. The House proceeded to consider the bill to charter a Railroad from Greensboro' to Dan River Coalfields. A number of amendments were rejected, and the bill passed.

The House then took up a bill to create a freehold homestead, and discussed it for some time. The bill passed its third reading—yeas, 63; nays, 42. Messrs. Purdie and Meares, from your section, were in favor of the bill.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury was then taken up. A number of amendments were rejected, but the bill did not come to a final vote before adjournment.

[illegible] EXPRESS AND THE JOURNAL.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.—The Royal Mail steamship Europa with Liverpool dates of the 8th of January, arrived off Sandy Hook at noon to-day. Her advices contain nothing of striking importance. The official organ of the French Government, the *Moniteur*, attempts to soothe the excitement caused by the Emperor's late remark to the Austrian Minister, but the depressing influence of the occurrence had not been fully overcome in commercial circles. Italian affairs were thought to be rapidly approaching a crisis.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 2 P. M.—The Europa has arrived up. The latest intelligence from the Continent is contained in the London Times of the morning of the 8th, and telegraphed to Liverpool. That paper intimates that the French Emperor's speech to the Austrian Minister, on New Year's Day, was made with a view of learning how all the Great Powers would receive the project of French interference in Italy. The same authority also says that the result has, happily been decisive, and a great failure, owing to the increasing suspicion with which Napoleon's policy is regarded, and that the attempt of *The Moniteur* has but partially succeeded

The English funds opened yesterday (7th) at a recovery of ¼ per cent., but closed with a declining tendency. The Paris Bourse yesterday fell ⅜ per cent.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING Jan. 8th.—Cotton closed yesterday with a declining tendency, and holders offered freely but showed no disposition to press. Uplands were 1-16 a 1/16d lower, but Orleans closed steady at last quotations—sales of the week 34,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 3,500 to exporters.—The following are the closing rates:

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Upland.
Fair	7⅜	7⅛	7
Middling	6 15-16	6 13-16	6⅝

Stock in port 339,000 bales, including 258,500 of American. At Havre Tres Ordinaire closed at 102f., with sales of the week 8,500 bales.

MANCHESTER.—The market closed firm but less active than at last dates.

LIVERPOOL, *Saturday.*—The estimated sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 7,000 bales. Prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat closed firm, and holders demanded an advance of 1 a 2 pence on the finer qualities. The authorized quotations are: Western White 6s. a 6s. 9d.; White Southern 6d. 9d. a 7s. 6d. Corn closed quiet—Mixed 28s. a 29s.

Provisions closed dull. Beef heavy and holders were pressing on the market. Pork and Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 55s. 6d. a 56s.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Coffee closed firm at last quotations. Rice heavy. Rosin firm for inferior qualities—Common closing at 4s. 11d. a 5s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine 38s. 6d. a 39s.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £180,000. Consols 96¼ a 96⅜.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th, 1859—A. M.

On Friday, the 21st, a difficulty occurred between Senators Douglas and Fitch, while the Senate was in executive session. It has been amicably settled. It is reported that Mr. Fitch retracted.

The proceedings of the House on Saturday were unimportant.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The Quaker City from Tehuantepec, with California dates and passengers of the 5th, arrived here to-day. The latter was brought down by the Golden Gate from San Francisco.

The California legislature had organized by electing Mr. Stratton speaker. The Lecompton democrats had a large majority in both branches.

Products of Deep River.

A friend has placed at our disposal a list of the principal products of the Deep River Country. It is as follows:

Coal, Iron-ore, Soap-stone, Red free-stone, Yellow free-stone, Milll-stone Grit, grind stone Grit, Bricks, Ship Timber, Staves, White oak heading, Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Hay, Oats, Irish Potatoes, Fruit, Dried fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, Butter, Honey, Poultry, Cattle.

FIRE.—DISTILLERY BURNT.—The Turpentine Stills belonging to Mr. Owen Fillyaw, above the Rail Road Depot, was discovered on fire about 11 o'clock last night, The three Stills and fixtures were soon burnt down, and the Rosin which had been made during the day was consumed—loss estimated at about $1,000. No insurance. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Capt. Wilkes' Report.

We learn from a private source, that the copy of the above report, forwarded to Gov. Ellis, by Hon. Warren Winslow, had been received, and that it was expected to be sent in to the Legislature on the 20th inst.

☞ The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at N. York on the 20th, from New Orleans via Havana, with dates from the latter port to the 15th inst. She brings no news of importance.

How to Conquer Vicious Cows and Horses.

I care not how vicious or unmanageable the horse or cow may have become, I can conquer them by the application of a strong rope, or chain just back of the fore legs, and twisting in a good lever until they yield fully. Baulky horses may be conquered in this manner, so as to need no whipping, and it is more humane than clubbing them, or cutting them up with torturing whips.—And a horse once conquered in this manner will not return to his tricks with the same driver as readily as when overcome by whipping or mauling.

Cows may be conquered in the same manner, and broken of the habit of kicking, very readily. One of my neighbors had a very vicious cow, last spring, which they had failed in milking after the most determined efforts to succeed. I happened to hear the fact one day, and told them how to manage her; when, lo! no more trouble was experienced. In the course of the summer they have occasionally lain a chain across her back, when she has manifested any intention of returning to old habits. Effectual as is this manner of overcoming vicious propensities, it is more humane than any other in which force is used.

This is also a very effectual manner of subduing horses ugly in shoeing. The smith can make the wildest mustang stand peacefully by using the chain and lever, and the lesson will not soon be unlearned. Lay aside, then, your clubs and whips for the purpose above named, and resort to the method herein described, and save yourself time, trouble, and vexation of spirit, nor reject it because it was not learned from your father or in some conversation, instead of from the pages of an agricultural journal.—*Genesse Farmer.*

A letter from an officer of the steamer Powhatan, the flag-ship of the East India squadron, dated November 14, 1858, mentions her arrival on the 11th at Hong Kong, after a cruise of six months, officers and crew all well. She left Nagasaki, on the 31st of October, reached Shanghai on the 2d November, and remained there until the 8th. The Minnesota was hourly expected from Shanghai, and was to have sailed for the United States some time in December. The officers had been paying enormous prices for provisions.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In *doe ex dem* Nixon v Newbold, from Perquimans; judgment affirmed. Also, in State *vs* Wright, from Richmond; *venire de novo.*—Also, in State v Simmons, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In Gregory v Dozier, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in Simmons v Moore, from Currituck; *venire de novo.* Also, in State v Perkins, from Gates, directing the judgment to be arrested.

THEATRICAL.—Mrs. Sherwood, the commanding, has received an offer from Thalia, the manager of the New Orleans Varieties, to play there six weeks for $6,000. So says the New York News, though there is probably one cipher too many on the figure offered—it is more likely $600.

[illegible] ...ESSERS.

[illegible] ...chest; they extract [illegible] ...from the system; [illegible] ...strength; [illegible] ...ed in sections, and yield [illegible] ...porous; all impure ex[illegible] become offensive, hence [illegible] ...longer than any other plaster, and [illegible] ...others at 10. *Where these*

Plasters are used. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth
1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America.—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison,* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED PER EXPRESS AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK Store:

Woman's Thoughts about Women, a valuable book for all of our lady friends;
White Lies, a Novel by Charles Reade;
The Dower of Prayer, illustrated in the wonderful displays of Divine Grace at the Fulton Street Prayer Meetings in New York and elsewhere, a choice book;
Nellie of Truro, by the author of Vara, or the Child of Adoption;
Vara, or the Child of Adoption;
The Julia, by the author of Vara, or Child of Adoption, and Nellie of Truro;
Masseys Poems in Muslin and Gilt;
Shakspeare's and Burns Poems, in Antique;
Smith's Juvenile Speller and Definer, this is a new and well worthy of examination by our School Teachers;
Hazens Speller and Definer;
Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.

Jan. 21st

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
34 *MARKET STREET.*
EXPRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THIS DAY, our new style Gents' Dress Moleskin Hats, of elegant shape and finish, to which we invite attention.

We have also received a handsome assortment of Silk Velvet and Blue Cloth—Army and Navy patterns—Caps and Covers—assorted sizes, for Gents and Youths, together with *A NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT* of the finest texture. We are offering these new goods at our reduced cash prices, being determined to close out our stock as nearly as possible before getting in our Spring purchases. CHAS. D. MYERS.

Jan. 19, 1859.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Mouslin de Lains, Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tamise Cloth, Bombazines, DeBege, Canton Cloth, Mohair, Prints and Silks. For sale by [J14] J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK THIBIT WOOL & CANTON CRIP'D SHAWLS. For Sale by [J14] J. S. WILLIAMS.

GREEN, WHITE, YELLOW, BLUE & RED FLANNEL. For sale by [J14] J. S. WILLIAMS.

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, just received and for sale in Wilmington, N. C., (at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle,) wholesale and retail by DRAKE & McLIN.

N. B.—Call and get an Almanac for 1859 gratis, with testimonials of its wonderful cures.

Dec. 20th, 1858. 89&17-6w

RECEIVED PER SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET—Pink-Eye Planting Potatoes, Beets, Onions, Turnips; 10 bbls. N. O. Sugar. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 13. S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

150 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
25 " Laguayra Coffee;
25 " St. Domingo Coffee;
25 " Java Coffee.

Just received; for sale by
Jan. 10, 1859. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SUGAR, SUGAR.

20 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR;
50 bbls. C. "
20 " B. "
20 " A. "
20 " Crushed "
10 " Powdered Sugar.

Just received; for sale by
Jan. 10, 1859. WILLARD & CURTIS.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

250 HHDS. OF PRIME TO CHOICE NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR.

300 barrels of choice new crop New Orleans SYRUP and MOLASSES daily expected direct from New Orleans, per Schr. M. A. Johnson. For sale by
Jan. 10, 1859. HATHAWAY & CO.

SOAP AND STARCH.

COLGATE'S PALE, No. 1 and Family Soap; Toilet Soap; Starch, in 12 and 36 lb. boxes. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 6, 1859. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts.

COTTON, MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, SILK, CASHmere, and American Wool Under Shirts, Vests and Drawers, for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen and Boys; also, Ladies Vests and Drawers, in one peace, without a seam,—an excellent article for invalids. For sale by
Jan. 14. J. S. WILLIAMS.

NAILS.

100 KEGS (ASSORTED) NAILS. For sale by
Jan. 15th WILLARD & CURTIS.

SPIRIT BBLS.

400 EMPTY SPIRIT CASKS—selected. For sale by
Jan. 10. WILLARD & CURTIS.

NAILS!—NAILS!!—100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4 to 20 penny. For sale by
Jan. 6. ZENO H. GREENE.

MULLETS.

75 BBLS. LARGE AND FAT. For sale by
Jan. 18th ZENO H. GREENE.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

TABLE AND POCKET, of fine quality, such as move off quickly, never becoming a drudge, or remaining stationary; in short, the best articles, and finest patters. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

Jan. 14, 1859.

BRANDIES AND CORDIALS.

10 DOZEN SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY;
10 do. do. do. Ginger do.;
10 do. do. do. Blackberry do.;
10 do. do. do. Lavender do.;
10 do. do. do. Cherry do.;
10 do. do. do. Kummel do.;
10 do. Anasett Cordial;
10 do. Rose do.

Just received and for sale low for CASH, by T. C. CRAFT,
Jan. 4, 1859. 48 Market st.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

100 SACKS FINE, SUPER AND FAMILY FLOUR.
Jan. 14th. O KELLEY.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 Fulton, and 202 Front Sts.,
NEW YORK,

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale *PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE,* CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS; WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS & BASKETS.

Jan. 18, 1859.—113&21-3m.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS AND HATS at cost prices. Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.. CHAS. D. MYERS.

Jan. 11th

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

300 PIECES FANCY PRINTS;
4 bales Marlboro' Plaids;
" " Brown Sheetings;
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
Pillow Cottons, Irish Linens, &c.

Jan. 21st HEDRICK & RYAN.

HOOP IRON.

10 TONS 1, 1¼ AND 1 1-2 INCH. Also Rivets different sizes, for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

January 21, 1859.